encourages and gathers responses about the experience, and uses them to initiate a discussion about how rules benefit everyone.

Review vocabulary words: obey, disobey, consequences

Instructional Procedures

- 1. Share book *Joshua Disobeys* with class.
- 2. Review the rule that Joshua the whale disobeyed and what the consequences of disobeying were.
- 3. Discuss with the class how every animal is taught rules by their parents. Model some examples such as the following:
 - The mother hen teaches her baby chicks to hide under her wings when there is danger because she can keep them safe.
- 4. Tell the students to think of an animal and what its mother would teach it. Tell them to display their thinking by finishing the sentence listed as follows: The mother ______ teaches her baby ______ because _____. When they have completed their writing, tell them to illustrate it so that it will be ready to be shared in a class book.
- 5. Students are invited to share their pages with the class.
- 6. Tell the students that rules are designed to keep us happy and safe. Tell them that we have rules at home, at school, and in the community. Have students help come up with one rule for each area as a class.
- 7. Show the students the boxes labeled, "What would happen if...."
- 8. Divide students into small groups and assign each one a specific location to write down the rules for (school, home, community etc.) Distribute the labeled boxes, and instruct them to write 10 rules on strips of paper that can be placed in the box.
- 9. When completed, invite students in their small groups to take turns picking a rule out of the box and collaborating with each other as they guess what would happen if we didn't have that rule. For example, if they chose the strip of paper with "No running in the halls," they could guess that if we didn't have that rule, students would always be getting run over in the halls and would get hurt.
- 10. When completed, have the small groups trade their boxes and do the same activity with the different set of rules. Continue

Materials Joshua Disobeys Three boxes labeled, Guess What Would Happen If.....

- ☐ Scissors
- ☐ Strips of white paper
- ☐ Scotch tape

- doing this until every group has been able to work with every set of rules.
- 11. Instruct the students to remain in their small groups and have each person write their name on other strips of paper. Tell them to use the strips of paper from the rule box and alternate a rule with a name as they create a paper chain.
- 12. When the small groups have completed their chain, guide them as they connect all of the small chains together to form a big one. Have two students stretch the chain across the room. Tell them that when everyone follows the rules, the chain stays intact, but when someone breaks a rule the chain is broken and it affects everyone. (Cut the chain.)
- 13. Tell the students that when rules are broken a consequence follows, and a price needs to be paid to try and repair the damage that has been done.
- 14. Read the rule that was cut from the chain to the class, and ask the students to come up with the solution to help repair the damage of the rule being broken.
- 15. Repair the link that was cut off with a Band-Aid to help represent the repair.
- 16. Continue this activity with other rules being cut from the chain.

Assessment Suggestions

- Have students create a list of five rules they are expected to obey at home, at school, or in the community. Then have them write what would happen without that rule.

Curriculum Extensions/Adaptations/Integration

• Invite a local law enforcement officer to your classroom to discuss how rules keep us safe and the consequences for breaking rules.

- Invite a legislator or mayor to your classroom to discuss how laws for our cities, our state, and our country are created.
- Introduce school or classroom rules.
- Students make brochures of laws or rules for the community, the classroom, or their homes.
- Accommodations can be made for students by adjusting the amount of writing required. This can be accomplished by having them tell the teacher or another student what he/she would like to have written.
- Have the students play a P.E. activity called Joshua Disobeys. Divide half of the students to be whales and the other half to be the parents. Tell them that the objective of the game is to keep the whales from going into the shallow water and becoming beached. Designate a location that represents the shallow and the deep water. Tell the students that this is the area that they are supposed to keep the whales from going to. Tell the students that when a student representing a parent touches a whale, they have to go back to the deep water before they can "swim" again. Set the timer for five minutes. When the time is up, count how many whales were beached. Play again to see if the parents can keep fewer whales from becoming beached.

Family Connections

- Invite families to create and display a list of family rules. These could be general rules or rules specific to a particular activity such as cooking.
- Have each family member write their name on a strip of paper and a family rule on another strip of paper. Use all of the strips to create a paper chain. When the chain is complete hold it up and admire it before ripping one of the rule strips and watching the chain fall to the floor. Encourage families to discuss how when one person breaks a rule it weakens the chain and causes disruption for every member of the family.

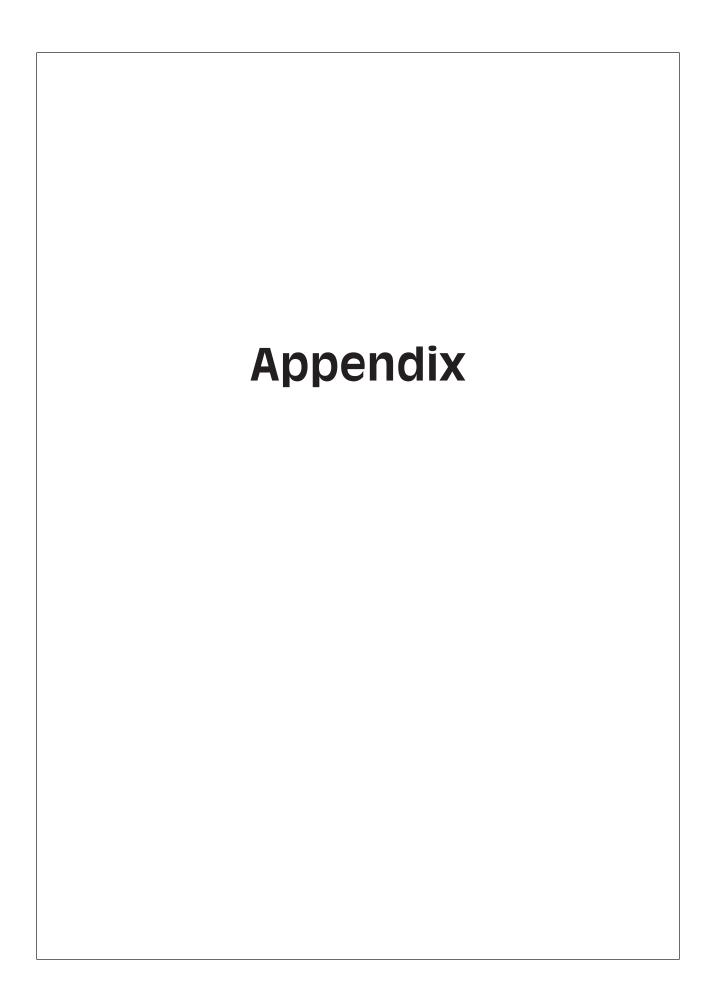
Additional Resources

Books

Joshua Disobeys, by Dennis Vollmer; ISBN 0933849125 *Free to Be...a Family*, by Marlo Thomas; ISBN 0553345591 $\label{thm:condition} \textit{Teaching Children to Care: Management in the Responsive Classroom, by Ruth Charney; ISBN 0961863617$

Web sites

http://www.utahchiefs.org

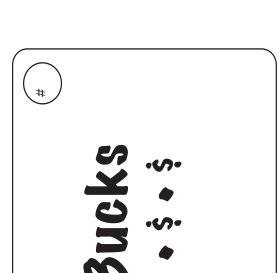


It Makes Sense to Trade Money Chart

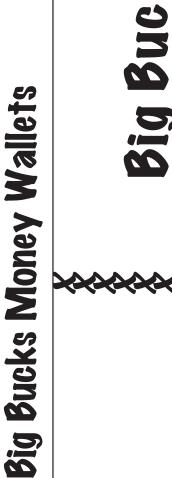
SELLATION STATES	
Manufact (070)	

Elementary CORE Academy 2007

Big Bucks Money Wallets









Passing the Buck Recording Sheet

	\$
3 m	(3)

Total Amount

Passing the Buck Recording Sheet



Wallet Number	Total Amount

Passing the Buck Recording Sheet



Wallet Number	Total Amount

Passing the Buck Recording Sheet



Wallet Number	Total Amount



My Great Detective Notebook

Ву _____



My Great Detective Notebook

Ву _____



My Great Detective Notebook

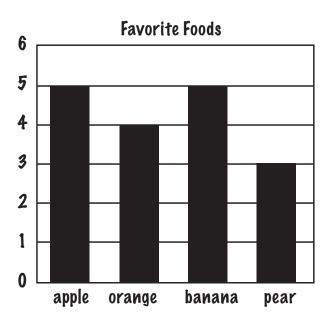
Ву _____

Detective Notebook Page

G	raph Name
Type of Graph used	

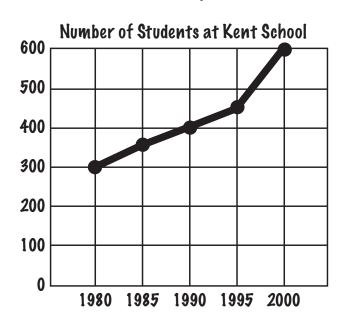
Clue Graphs

Bar Graph



In a bar graph, the length of a bar tells how much or how many.

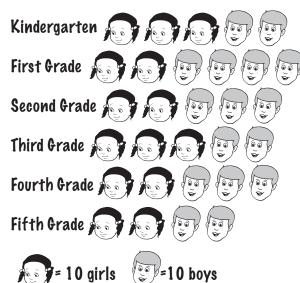
Line Graph



In a line graph, a line shows how something changes over a period of time.

Pictograph

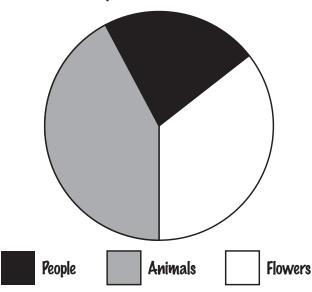
Number of Students at Greenville School



In a pictograph, each picture stands for a certain amount

Circle Graph

Kelly's Sticker Collection



In a circle graph, the parts of a circle tell how much or how many.

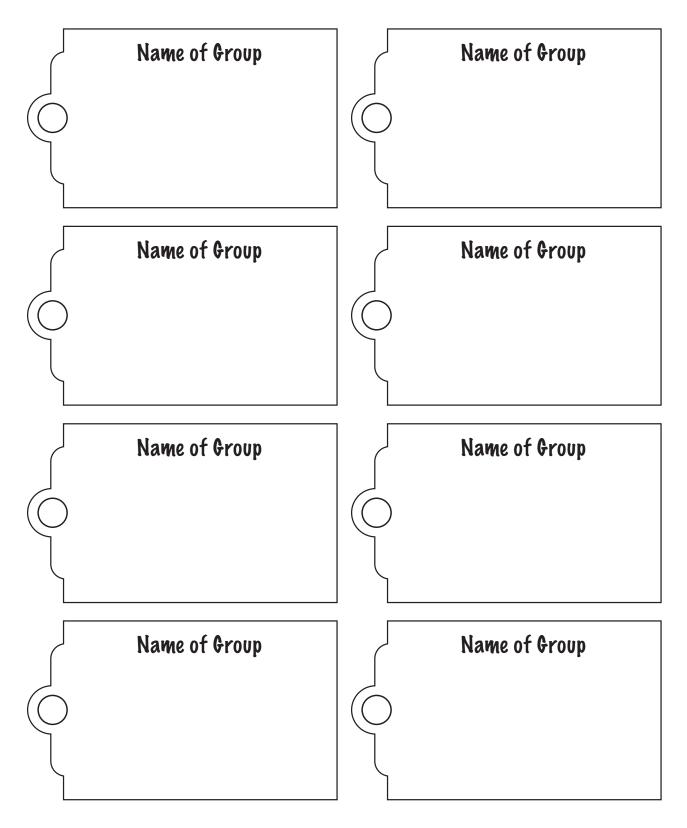
Evidence Fact Sheet Evidence Fact Sheet

Evidence/Fact	Number of Facts	Evidence/Fact	Number of Facts

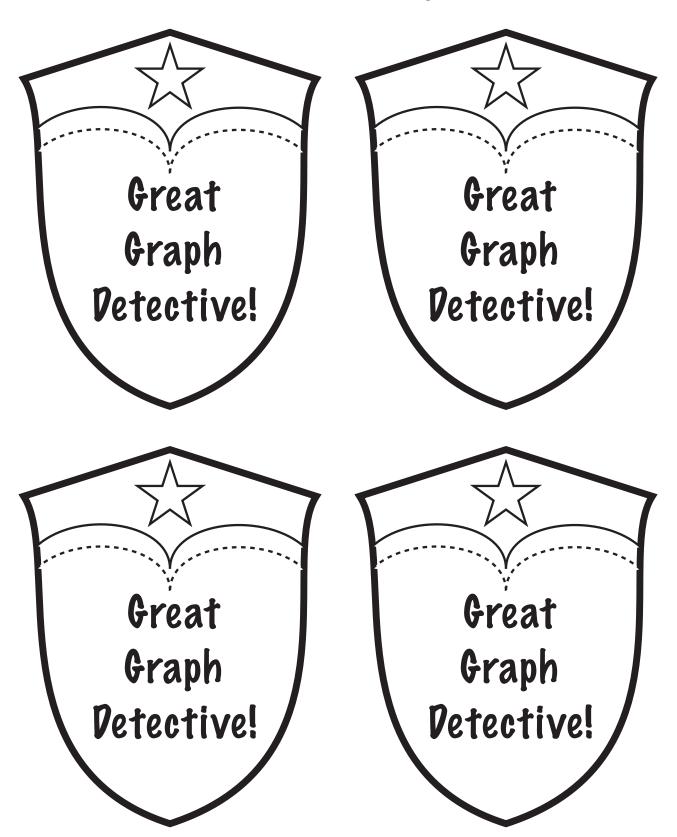
Evidence Fact Sheet Evidence Fact Sheet

Evidence/Fact	Number of Facts	Evidence/Fact	Number of Facts

Evidence Mystery Tags



Detective Badges



Seven Centers with Nineteen Cases

Center One: Plants

Materials: 1/4 sheet of paper for them to draw plants on. Seeds to grow a classroom plant.

Case #1: Provide paper for them to draw pictures of any plants we eat. Graph plants according to what part of the plant we eat, the top or the bottom, or the middle.

Case #2: Provide paper for them to draw a picture of their favorite plant they like to eat. Graph the results.

Case #3: Grow a plant as a class and graph the growth of that plant over a time determined by the class. Compare the growth spurts of the plant over time.

Center two: Animals

Materials: 1/4 sheet of paper for them to draw on.

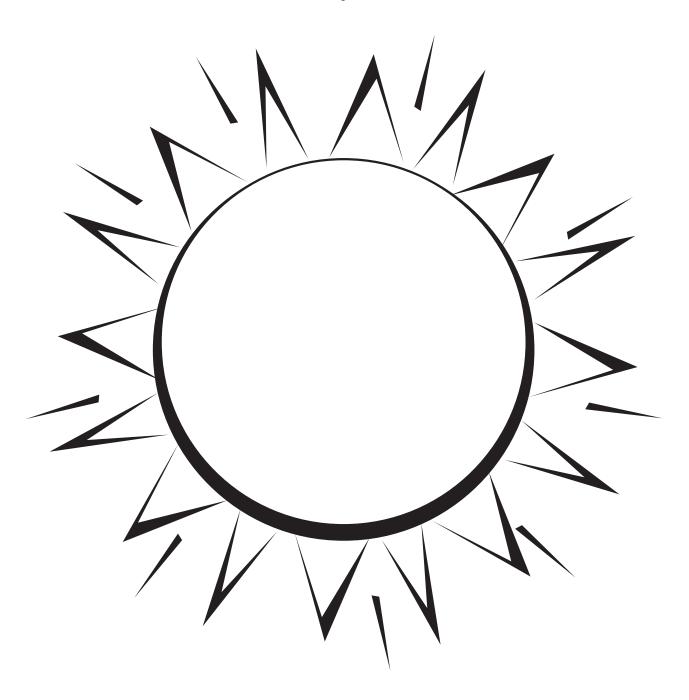
Case #4: Provide paper for them to draw a picture of their favorite animal. Graph the results.

Case #5: Provide paper to draw one animal they have at their home. Graph results.

Case #6: Provide paper to draw an animal and sort according to how they act in the winter: hibernate, hide, migrate, or stay active.

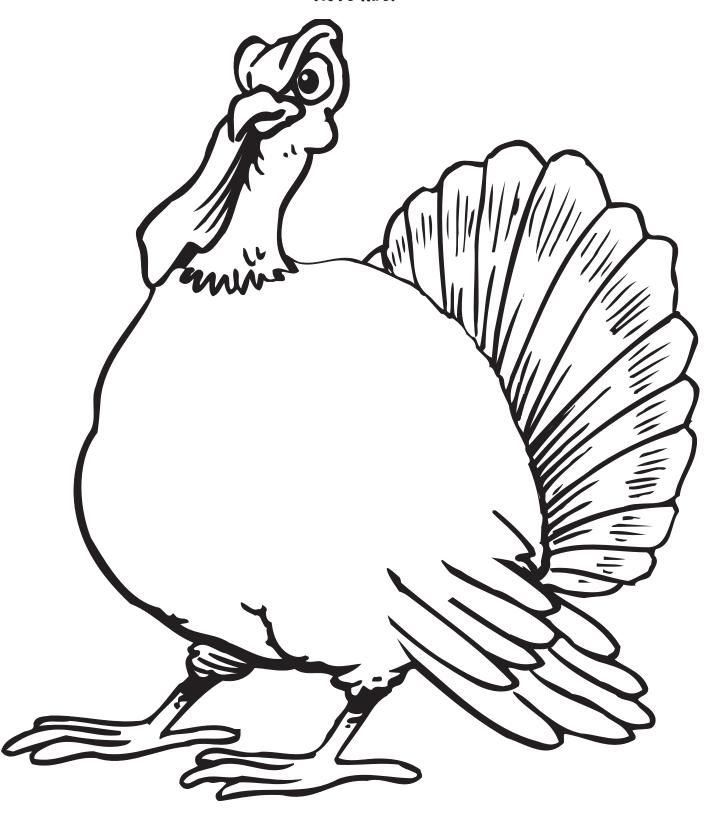
Monthly Integrated Graph

August



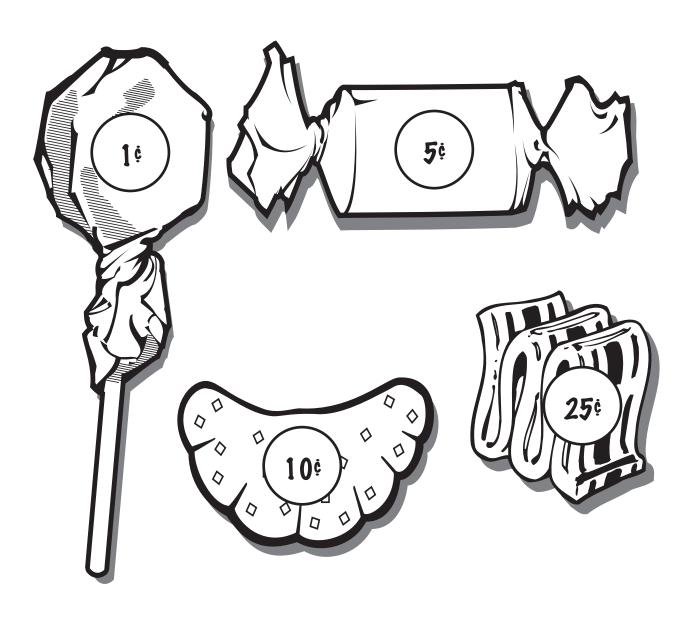
Monthly Integrated Graph

November



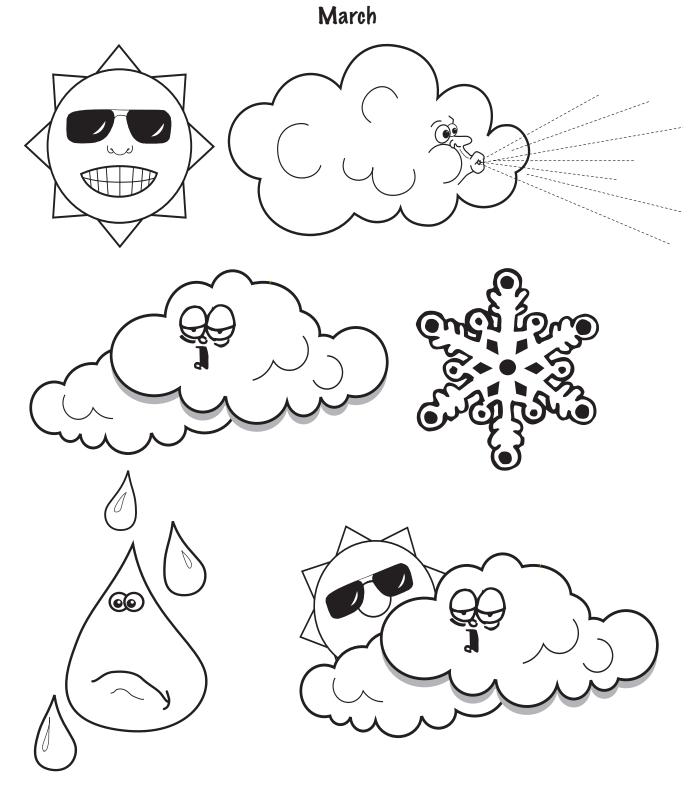
Monthly Integrated Graph

December

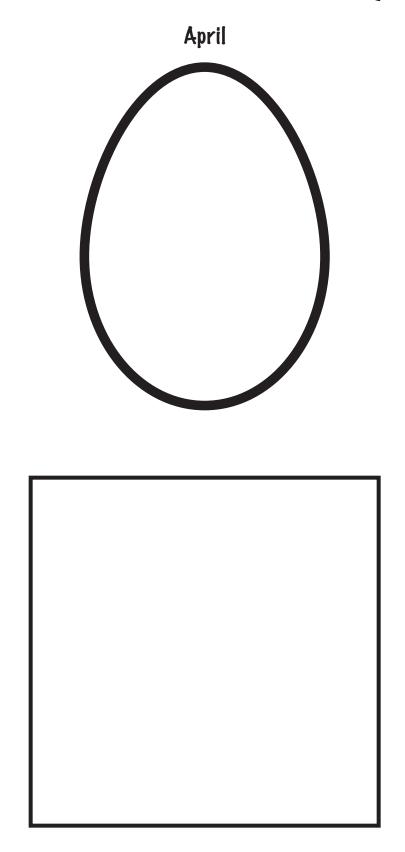


Monthly Integrated Graph





Monthly Integrated Graph



How Does Fur Help Animals? Recording Sheet

	Can with "Fur"	Can without "Fur"
Water Temperature after 10 Minutes		
Water Temperature after 20 Minutes	0	0
Water Temperature after 30 Minutes		0

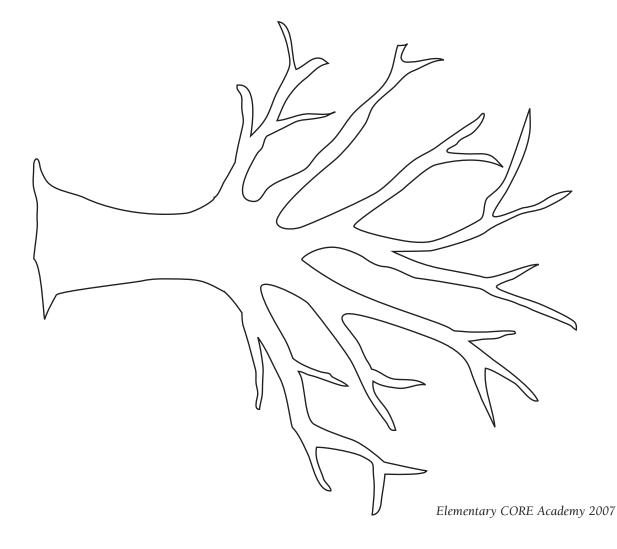
How Does Fur Help Animals? Recording Sheet

	Can with "Fur"	Can without "Fur"
Water Temperature after 10 Minutes	0	0
Water Temperature after 20 Minutes		0
Water Temperature after 30 Minutes		

How Does Fur Help Animals? Recording Sheet

	Can with "Fur"	Can without "Fur"
Water Temperature after 10 Minutes		0
Water Temperature after 20 Minutes	0	0
Water Temperature after 30 Minutes		0



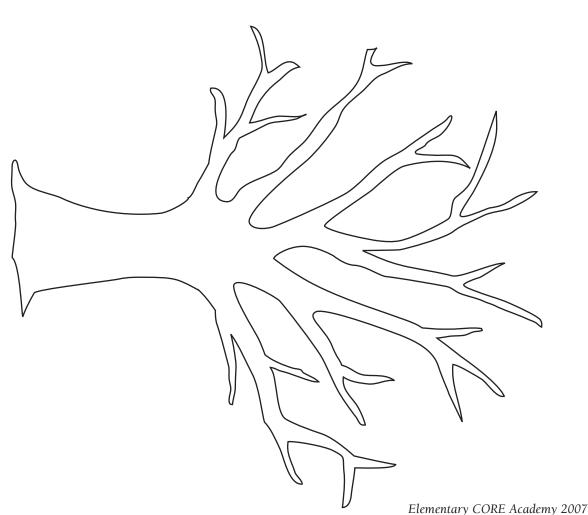


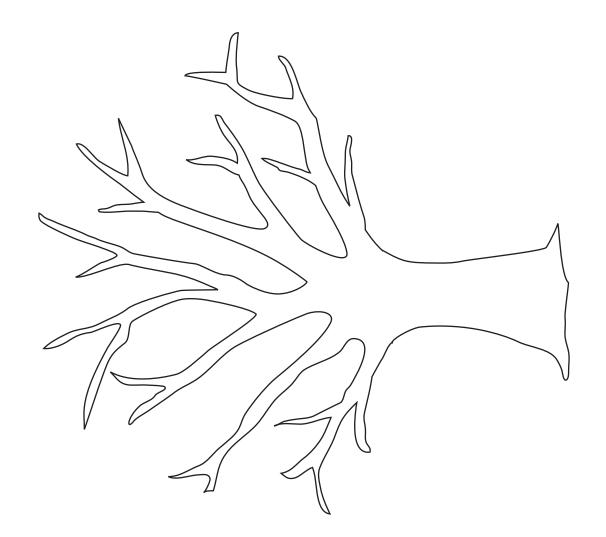
Squirrels collect apples from the apples are gone.
Squirrels collect apples from the ground to hide and eat during the winter. All of the animals that eat the apples will help to scatter the seeds through their droppings. This helps other apple trees to grow. New apple trees will provide food and homes for more animals.

Have you ever thought of an apple tree as a community? Well, it is!

Insects, birds, and other animals make their homes and find food in the apple tree. The apple tree helps the animals help the tree. They help each other.

In the spring the apple tree is covered with blossoms. Insects drinknectar from the blossoms. As the insects drink nectar, pollen sticks to their bodies and is spread from blossom to blossom. This helps the tree to make apples.





In early fall, the apples are ripe. Birds, insects, deer, squirrels and other animals come to eat the apples.

The animals are getting ready for winter by eating lots. There won't be much food when the weather turns cold.

In the summer the apple tree's leaves are green and apples are startomg to grow. Many animals make their homes in or around the tree.

A mouse makes a nest by the tree's roots.

Hornets build a nest in the branches.

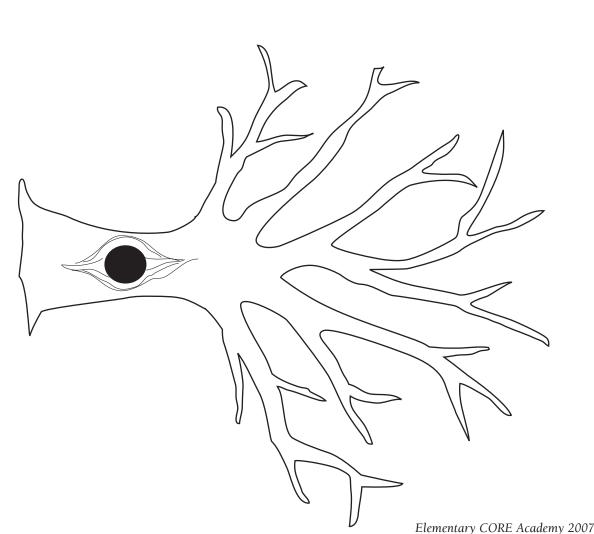
Birds make nests ourt of sticks in the branches and come to eat insects in the tree.

A woodpecker makes a hole in the trunk to live in.

A moth lays her eggs on a leaf.

Beetles lay eggs on the bark.

A porcupine eats the bark.



Food Foldable Inserts

		cut		
HEALTHY	Non-Examples:	ealories	Non-Examples:	oi[s
Examples:	The usual foods and drinks a person or animal eats	Examples:	Parts of food that your body uses to do its work	Examples:

		cut		
Praw four foods that have alot of oil.	Food made from milk, sometimes called dairy foods	draw yourself doing two activities that burn calories.	Roots, leaves, stems, flowers, or pods that are used as food	
MEAT AND BEANS	Mineral Vitamins Proteins Answernutrients	nno FRUITS		GRAINS

Food Foldable

	•	OUM I DIMMI	710	
	nutrients	cut	die†	cut
	 		 -	·
fat found in some foods	Count the types of nutrients: Carbohydrates Fat Water How many types of nutrients are there?	energy found in food	Praw four foods that are in your diet.	VOCABULARY

Name _____

Food Groups

Foods made from the seeds of wheat, corn, rice, or other cereal plants	Examples:	Part of a flowering plant that contains seeds	Examples:	Part of an animal that can be eaten as food or beans from a plant
Non-Examples:	VEGETABLES	Non-Examples:	cut	Non-Examples:

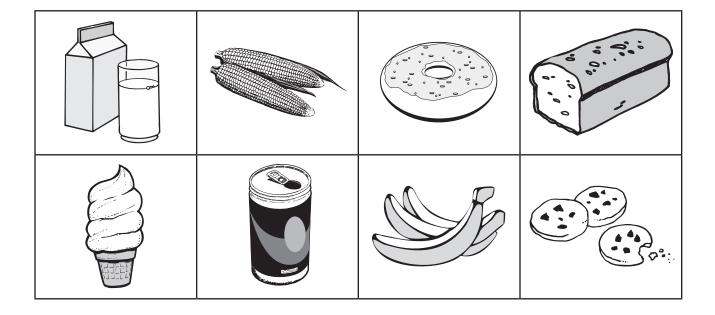
Food Foldable

Name	

Calories Count

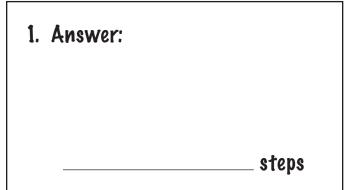
Cut out the 8 foods at the bottom of the page. Glue the kinds of foods we can eat every day in the low calorie box. Glue the kinds of foods we should only eat once in a while in the high calorie box.

orie Foods	High Calo	rie Foods
	orie Foods	orie Foods High Calo



Predictions





2. Answer:
______steps

3. Answer:
_____steps

Anticipation Guide

Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer cor	It is safe to take off your life jacket if the boat you are in is not moving.	Was your answer correct? Yes No
Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer cor	It is safe to swim alone if the water is not very deep.	Was your answer correct? Yes No
Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer cor	You should always wear a seat belt even if you are just driving down one street.	Was your answer correct? Yes No
Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer cor	A second grader should not sit in the front seat of a car.	Was your answer correct? Yes No
Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer cor	Some poisons look like drinks or candy.	Was your answer correct? Yes No
Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer cor	You should not wear a bicycle helmet if you are in your own driveway.	Was your answer correct? Yes No

Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer con Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer con	If a stranger tells you to get in a car you should listen to the stranger.	Was your answer correct? Yes No Was your answer correct? Yes No
Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer cor	Children should call 911 if their pet is lost.	Was your answer correct? Yes No
Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer cor	If you find matches you should always give them to a grown-up.	Was your answer correct? Yes No
Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer con	You can cross the street anywhere you want if you run quickly. rect or incorrect?	Was your answer correct? Yes No
Is this true? Yes No Why was your answer cor	If your ball goes in the street you should chase the ball.	Was your answer correct? Yes No

Name .	

Water Safety Anticipation Guide for Parents

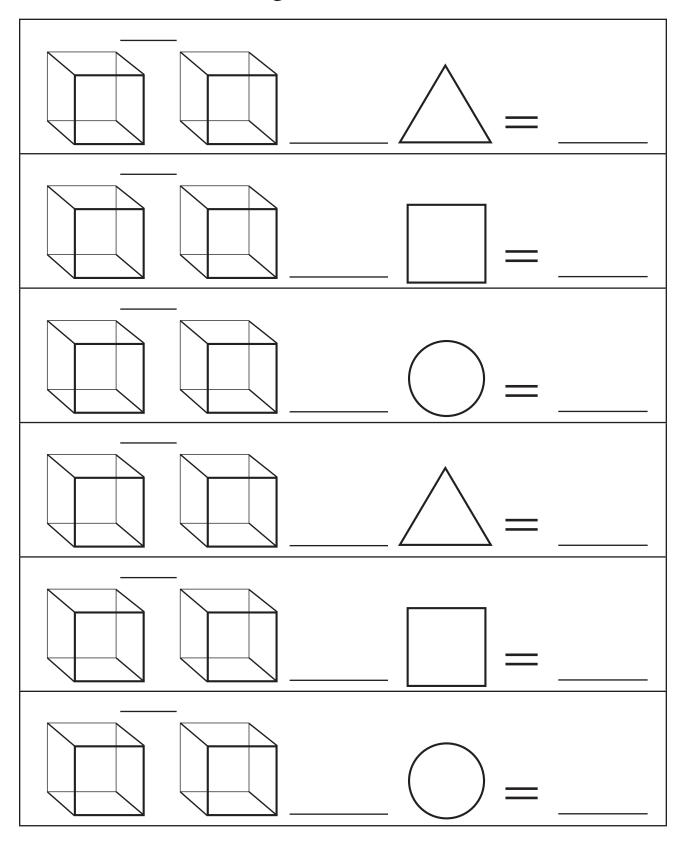
Read each statement. If you think the statement is true put an X on the word yes. If you think that the statement is not true put an X on the word no.

Yes	No	1. Drowning is the fourth leading cause of death among children ages 1 to 14.
Yes	No	2. Nearly 90% of drowning deaths happen while a child is being supervised.
Yes	No	3. Drowning that occurs in the bathtub accounts for more than 10% of all childhood drowning deaths.
Yes	No	4. Most children who drown in pools had been missing from sight for fewer than 10 minutes.
Yes	No	5. Since 1980 less than 50 children have drowned in pools and spas.
Yes	No	6. Children can drown in as little as one inch of water. Children drown in bathtubs, wading pools, diaper pails, toilets, and buckets. It is estimated that 30 children drown each year in buckets.

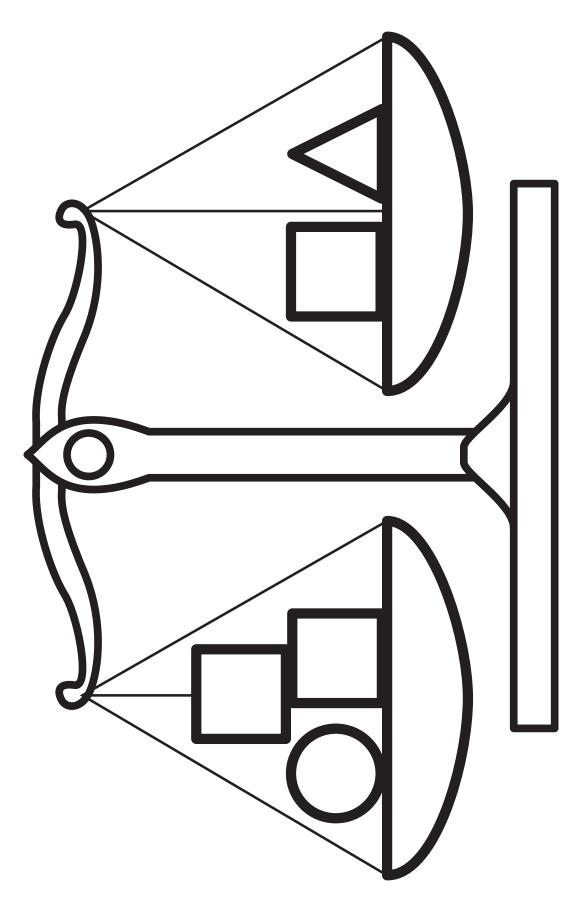
Answers:

- 1. No: Drowning is the second leading cause of death.
- 2. Yes
- 3. Yes
- 4. No: Most children had been missing less than 5 minutes.
- 5. No: More than 230 children have drowned in pool and spas.
- 6. Yes

Missing Addend - Dice



Balance the Beans



Function Box Cards

<u> </u>	

Function Box Cards

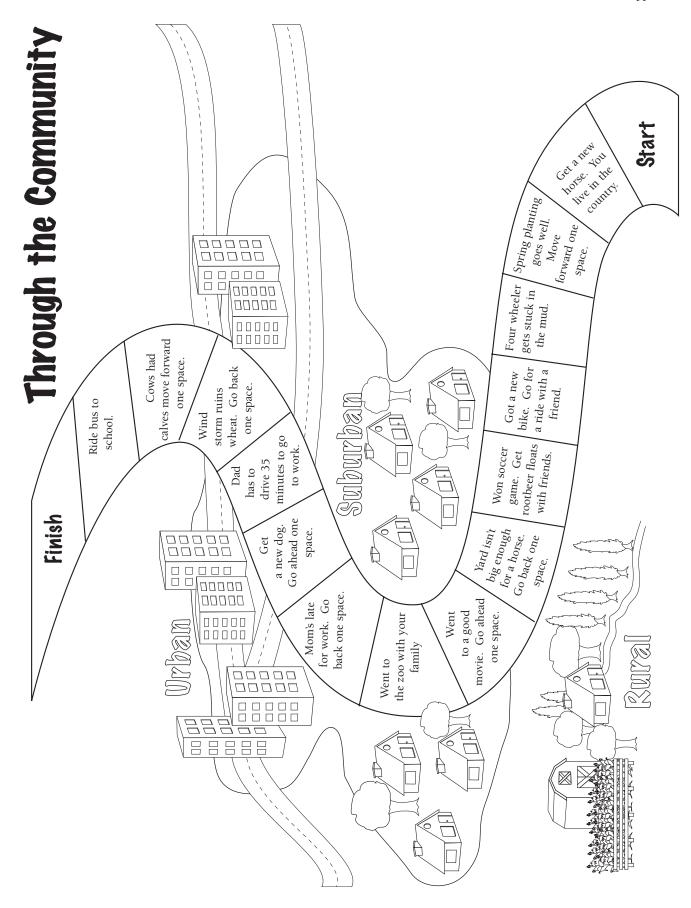
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Function Box Cards

Function Box Cards

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Function Box Cards



Community Characteristic Cards

